

"Express Mail" mailing label number: **EL 737386122 US**

Date of Deposit: Feb. 12, 2001

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" services under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Typed Name of Person Mailing Paper or Fee: **Chris Griffin**

Signature: Chris Griffin

**PATENT APPLICATION  
DOCKET NO. 10003563-1**

**APPARATUS, METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SCANNING A BOUNDED  
SCAN AREA OF A SCANNING DEVICE**

**INVENTORS:**

**Robert Sesek  
Christian L. Struble  
J. Michael Dunlap**

Inventors: Robert Seseck; Christian Struble; Jackson Michael Dunlap

APPARATUS, METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SCANNING  
A BOUNDED SCAN AREA OF A SCANNING DEVICE

5 The present invention generally relates to an improved apparatus,  
method and system for scanning a scan area within a scanable surface of a  
scanning device. More specifically, it relates to an apparatus, method and  
system for scanning a bounded scan area within a scanable surface or bed using  
positioning apparatus that can define the enclosed or bounded scan area.

10 Scanning peripherals, such as scanners, multifunction peripherals  
or copiers, are becoming a larger segment of the peripheral industry. Users  
find such peripherals useful for inputting text, graphics and images into a  
digital data format, which then can be stored, manipulated or processed.  
Flatbed scanners are one of the most common types of scanners, and they are  
available in a variety of shapes and sizes. When a specific image is to be  
15 scanned, the document is generally placed on the scan glass portion or bed  
surface of the scanner and the entire document is scanned by the scanner.  
However, a user may want to scan and input only a portion of the document.

One prior method involved a user employing a separate software  
program (after the document was scanned and resulted in a digital file being  
20 produced) to manipulate the file of the image to obtain the desired portion of  
the document. The revised image was then sent to the user's desired  
destination, such as a printer.

Another prior method involved the user taking the scanned  
document and physically trimming the document to obtain the desired portion  
25 of it. The trimmed document was again scanned to obtain an image of only the  
desired portion. Furthermore, this method often resulted in a poor quality  
result, particularly if the process was iteratively performed.

These prior methods were problematic because the user had to physically manipulate the document or use program software to obtain the desired portion of the document. A better solution would enable the user to direct the scanner to scan only the desired portion, which could achieve the desired if not superior result with less time and effort by the user.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to an improved apparatus, method and system for scanning a bounded scan area of a scanning device, such as a flatbed or other scanner or a copier.

The present invention provides an improved apparatus, method and system for scanning an enclosed scan area of a scanable surface of a scanning device wherein the apparatus has various implementations of a positioning mechanism for defining the size and shape of the enclosed scan area. One embodiment of the present invention includes pointer or bar mechanisms constructed and arranged to define an enclosed scan area of the scanable surface of the scanner and provide signals that are indicative of the parameters or coordinates of the scan area, which signals are communicated to a control interface of the scanner, and a pushbutton or other switch for initiating the control interface to scan the enclosed scan area defined by the mechanism.

In one embodiment, a method for scanning an enclosed scan area includes the steps of determining whether the scan area is contained entirely within the scan surface, scanning whatever portion of the bounded scan area can be scanned if the scan area is not contained entirely within the scanable surface, and scanning the entire scan area if it is contained entirely within the scanable surface.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a scanning device implemented with an internal positioning apparatus, particularly illustrating slidable bars;

5           FIG. 2 is a plan view of an external positioning apparatus for a standard scanning device, particularly illustrating slidable pointers;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a scanning device implemented with an external positioning apparatus shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a partial elevation view of the groove or recess implementation with the use of optical guide pointers;

FIG. 5 is a partial plan view of the recess implementation shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a partial elevation view of the recess implementation with the use of conductive stripe pointers;

15           FIG. 7 is a partial plan view of the recess implementation shown in FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart of an exemplary scan method of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a diagram of a rectangular enclosed scan area defined by pointers from the implementations shown in FIGS. 2 and 3;

FIG. 10 is a diagram of a quadrilateral enclosed scan area defined by pointers from other alternative implementations;

FIG. 11 is a diagram of a generally triangular enclosed scan area defined by pointers from other alternative implementations;

25           FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating a bounded scan area that is partially outside the scanable surface of the scanning device; and,

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating a bounded scan area that is completely outside the scanable surface of the scanning device.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Broadly stated, the present invention is directed to an improved apparatus, method and system for scanning a bounded scan area of a scanning device. The present invention allows a scanning device to scan only a user defined enclosed scan area of a document by using a pair of positioning apparatus. Because of the positioning apparatus, additional user manipulation is unnecessary, since the scanner automatically scans the user defined enclosed or bounded scan area. As a result, only the user defined enclosed scan area is outputted and sent as a digital file to the previously specified destination, such as a printer.

Turning now to FIG. 1, a perspective view of a scanning device implemented with an internal positioning apparatus is shown and indicated generally at 10. The scanning device 10 includes a flat bed surface 11 that is generally made of glass material. The flat bed surface 11 generally defines the entire scanable surface of the scanning device, although it should be understood that the actual dimensions of the glass surface 11 may be slightly larger than the area that is actually scanable. There are typically markings adjacent the surface which define the limits of the scan. The scan document is placed face down on the flat bed surface 11. The scanning device 10 further includes a pair of internal positioning apparatus 12, 13 that are designed to define an adjustable enclosed or bounded scan area 14 of the entire scanable surface 11. The positioning apparatus 12, 13 are integrated into the scanning device 10, and therefore have internal components as will be described.

In this implementation, the positioning apparatus 12 includes a pair of elongated bars 15a and 15b having an end portion that is retained and slidable in a recess or groove 16. For purposes of definition, the recess 16 is considered to comprise the x-axis and the bars 15a and 15b are therefore movable along the x-axis. The apparatus 13 is similarly constructed and

includes bars 16a and 16b that are retained and slidable in a recess 17, which is defined as the y-axis.

While the elongated bars are illustrated in FIG. 1, it should be understood that the bars could be replaced with pointers of the type shown in  
5 FIGS. 2, 3, 5 and 9-13. The use of bars may enable some users to define the scan area 14 more precisely because the bars physically extend into the scanable surface 11, and in fact extend generally the entire length or width of the entire scanable surface 11 in the embodiment illustrated. Pointers may be considered to be as convenient to other users, because they do not physically  
10 interfere with the material placed on the scanable surface 11 and may not be as susceptible to damage during use. Also, if the scanner has an automatic feeder mechanism, pointers do not extend onto the surface 11, and therefore would not interfere with documents being automatically positioned on the surface.

Regardless of whether the members comprise pointers or bars, in  
15 the embodiments of FIGS. 1-3 define an enclosed or bounded rectangular scan area as shown in FIG. 9. While the implementations of FIGS. 1-3 use four bars or pointers in two recesses to define an enclosed rectangular scan area, it should be understood that other scan areas having different shapes can also be defined. For example, each of the positioning apparatus can be implemented  
20 with two recesses and two pointers in each recess. With such an implementation in each of the x and y-axes, a total of 8 pointers can be used for defining the bounded scan area, which can then comprise a variety of shapes, such as a quadrilateral shape (shown in FIG. 10) and/or almost triangle shape (shown in FIG. 11). In the embodiment having four pointers for each  
25 axis shown in FIGS. 10-13, the pointers  $X_{11}$  and  $X_{21}$  are coupled together, as are  $X_{12}$  with  $X_{22}$ ,  $Y_{11}$  with  $Y_{21}$  and  $Y_{12}$  with  $Y_{22}$ . The control interface contains software that can generate the incremental coordinates along the straight lines between the coupled pointers and thereby control the operation of the scan to create the enclosed scan area.

In fact, other implementations of the positioning apparatus can also be used. For example, instead of recesses, a pen device can be used along the x and y-axes on receptive strips used to define the pointers' positions to obtain various shapes and scan areas. It is also contemplated that a graphical user interface associated with a personal computer may be interconnected with the scanner and enable the user to define a scan area that may have various shapes and sizes of the entire scanable surface 11. These other implementations are contemplated and should be understood to be within the scope of the present invention.

Regardless of how the positioning apparatus is implemented, the scanning device 10 must be able to recognize the enclosed scan area 14 defined by the pointers 15a, 15b, 16a, 16b. In the internal positioning implementation of the present invention, it is preferred that an optical device be used to recognize the enclosed scan area defined by the pointers. A control interface, such as firmware or a processing means using firmware and/or software, is preferably used to initiate a scan and control the scan sensing devices and other components of the scanner to complete a scan and produce signals that comprise an electronic file of only the enclosed scan area instead of the entire scanable surface.

Once the pointers 15a, 15b, 16a, 16b are positioned and the enclosed scan area 14 is defined, a scanner cover 18 is desirably positioned to overlies the entire scanable surface 11, to minimize unwanted light which can degrade the quality of the resulting image. A scan button 19 can be provided on a control panel 20 to initiate a scan command to the scanning device 10. Alternatively, a scan command can also be sent to the scanner through scanning software residing on a personal computer that may be connected to the scanning device 10. The scanning device 10 will then respond by scanning either the entire scanable surface 11 or the enclosed scan area 14 depending upon the design of the control interface and implementation of the positioning apparatus.

Turning now to FIG. 2, another implementation of the present invention is shown to have external positioning apparatus for a standard scanning device is shown and indicated generally at 21. The external positioning apparatus has a generally L-shaped housing 22 with perpendicularly oriented recesses 23 and 24 in which slidable pointers 25a, 25b and 26a, 26b are respectively located. The device 21 is configured to be an external component that can be added onto the standard scanners and therefore is preferably as thin as possible so that it will not interfere with the closing of a cover or other aspects of the operation of the scanner. In other words, it is an add-on accessory component for standard commercial scanners. The external positioning apparatus 21 includes a cord 27 for connection to a power source and a communication link 28 for connection to the control interface of the scanning device (not shown). The link 28 is preferably a Universal Serial Bus cord and connector, since it is presently the standard communication interface for many commercial scanning devices. However, it is not limited to a Universal Serial Bus or any other protocols. Again, the use of recesses and pointers is just one implementation, and other implementations, such as a pen device to define the positioning of the pointers, are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

A standard scanning device, indicated generally at 29 in FIG. 3, is implemented with the external positioning apparatus 21 shown in FIG. 2. As shown, the external positioning apparatus 21 is attached adjacent to the scanable surface 11' of the standard scanning device 29. A bounded scan area 14' is defined by the slidable pointers 25a, 25b, 26a and 26b. The link 28 is connected with the control interface (not shown) of the standard scanning device 29, which directs the scanning device to scan either the entire scanable surface 11' or the enclosed scan area 14'. When the enclosed scan area 14' is defined by the pointers 25a, 25b, 26a and 26b, the user can press the scan button 19' located on the control panel 20'. Alternatively, a scan command can



also be sent to the scanning device through scanning software of a personal computer that is connected to the scanner 29.

A recess implementation using an optical detecting pointer is shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, with FIG. 4 being a cross-section taken generally along the line 4-4 of FIG. 5. A representative pointer 25a, for example, has a triangular upper portion 30, a mid portion 31 and a lower rectangular portion 32. A pair of springs 33 or other resilient compressible material are attached to the underside of the upper portion 30 and contact a top wall portion 34 on each side of the opening between them. The upper surface of the lower portion 32 similarly contacts the underside of the top wall portions 34. The springs 33 thereby urge the pointer 25a upwardly as shown in FIG. 4, but the springs enable the pointer 25a to be moved within the recess 23 as is desired.

In this preferred embodiment, the pointer 25a, has an optical sensor 35 (shown in FIG. 4), attached to the bottom surface of the lower portion 32 in position to detect a layer 36 of digitally encoded indicia that is attached or printed to the bottom surface of the recess 23. For example, the indicia may comprise 8 of binary coded parallel lines 37 that extend along the recess 23. The parallel lines 37 have alternating dark and light increments, with the length of the increments in one line being one half of the length of increments in the adjacent line along the length of the recess. By having such marking, the sensor can detect the dark or light "state" of each line at a particular location and thereby identify its lateral position or coordinate along the axis of the recess. If greater or less accuracy is needed than eight lines, then lines can be added or removed as desired. The greater the number of lines, the better the accuracy in determining the position of the pointers along the length of the recess.

An alternative implementation uses electrical circuitry to determine the coordinate or lateral position of the pointer 25a in the recess 23 as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, with the cross sectional view of FIG. 6 taken generally along the line 6-6 in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, a pair of resistive

strips 38 are attached to the bottom of the recess (see FIG. 6) and a conductive strip 39 is attached to the bottom surface of the lower portion 32 of the pointer 25a in position to electrically interconnect the strips. Springs 33' are attached to the top surface of the lower portion 32 and are in position to contact the underside of top wall 34 and thereby bias the pointer downwardly so that the conductive strip 39 maintains contact with the resistive strips 38. As is well known in the art, movement of the pointer changes the total length of resistive strip from each end of the recess 23, and therefore changes the resistance value, and circuitry can measure either voltage or current values and thereby determine the position of the pointer. However, it should be noted that a variety of other implementations can be used to determine the position of the pointers, such as a rotary positioning optical guide, which is well known in the art. These and other implementations are contemplated and are within the scope of the present invention.

Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart of an exemplary scan method for the positioning apparatus is shown and indicated generally at 40. The scan method is initiated by a scan command (block 41), which can be sent by pushing scan or copy button on the control panel or by software located on a computer that is connected to the scanning device. The scanning device first determines whether the enclosed scan area feature is enabled (block 42). If it is not enabled (block 43), the entire scanable surface of the scanning device will be scanned (block 46). If, however, the enclosed scan area feature is enabled (block 42), then it is determined whether the enclosed scan area is valid (block 43). In the preferred implementation (shown in FIG. 9), the enclosed scan area should be always be valid. However, in other implementations that allow for more complicated shapes, it may be possible to move the pointers in such a way that no valid enclosed scan area exists. An error message would then be returned to the user (block 44).

If, however, a valid enclosed scan area is found (block 43), the scanning device next determines if the scan area is contained entirely within the

enclosed scanable surface (block 45). If so, the entire scanable surface of the scanning device will be scanned (block 92). An example of the entire scan area being contained within the enclosed scan area is shown in FIG 13. However, if the enclosed scan area is not contained entirely within the scanable surface (block 45), the device scans the scanable portion of the enclosed scan area (block 47). FIGS. 9 and 10 show examples of enclosed scan areas which are completely contained within the scanable surface. FIGS. 12 and 13 show examples where a portion of the enclosed scan area lies outside of the scanable surface, in this case only the scanable portion of the enclosed scan area would be scanned (block 47). Once the area, either the entire scanable surface or the scanable portion of the enclosed scan area, is scanned, a digital file of the scanned image is constructed by the scanning device (block 48). The digital file is then sent out to the previously specified destination for this scan (block 49).

From the foregoing description, it should be understood that an improved apparatus, system and method for scanning a bounded scan area on a scanning device has been shown and described, which has many desirable attributes and advantages. The apparatus, system and method scans only a user defined enclosed scan area, instead of the scanning device scanning the entire scanable surface without additional user manipulation. Because the enclosed scan area can be defined on the scanning device, it is simpler to use than the traditional software manipulation. Users no longer have to use complicated software to perform a simple task of scanning only a bounded scan area. As a result, only the enclosed scan area image is constructed into a digital file and outputted to previously specified destination.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it should be understood that other modifications, substitutions and alternatives are apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such modifications, substitutions and alternatives can be made without

departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, which should be determined from the appended claims.

Various features of the invention are set forth in the appended claims.